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Ensinces Notices.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1882.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN .- Preparations are making in Dublin to quell a possible not during the O'Connell celebration this week. - There was a slight skirmish beyond the Mex forts, near Alexandria, yesterday. A vigilance committee has been formed in Alexandria to protect European interests. The sum of £180,000 has been distributed among the Irish constabulary. - Cholera prevails on several islands in the Malay Archipelago.

DOMESTIC .- The Chantauqua meetings continued. T. H. Smith, the Harvard student who was shot by Sergeant Kelley in July, died suddenly = Charles Leona, suspected of being the Bar Harbor highwayman, was released for lack of evidence. === The strike continues among the miners at Cumberland, Md. === Two cases of typhoid fever caused a panic among the guests of the Hotel Bellevue, near Seabright, N. J. —— The fishermen of Provincetown, Mass., are catching many codfish. George Alexander was shot dead by an officer in Fort Wayne, Ind., while resisting arrest. Judge Levy, of New-Orleans, is not dead as was re-= Yellow fever is still raging in Texas. = The Concord School of Philosophy was closed on Saturday. - The insane asylum at Lancaster, Penn., was destroyed by fire.

CITY AND SUBURBAN. - A collision occurred yesterday on the bay between the steamers Sylvan Dell and the Sirius ; no lives were lost. - Many persons visited Coney Island, Glen Island and Rockaway. === An amateur prize-fight took place in Flushing, Long Island; nine rounds were fought in thirty-five minutes. === Two boys were drowned

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate fair weather and increasing temperature. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 88°; lowest, 69° average, 77%

If it should be proved that the fever which has broken out in the pleasant hotel near Seabright is due to bad drainage there will be little sympathy with the proprietor, whose guests are all leaving him in terror. The position of the house seems to be such that there could be no good excuse for imperfect sanitary arrangements.

The wise and firm action of the British Government will undoubtedly have the effect of quieting the dissatisfaction among the Irish constabulary. It was insisted that the men should drop their threatening attitude before their grievances could be considered. This command having been complied with, the distribution of £180,000 among the entire constabulary has followed promptly. A harsher policy might have been attended with serious

Our readers will be interested in the account published elsewhere in this issue which describes the extent to which electric lights are now used. In Europe and America electricity has made great inroads upon other means of illumination, and the use of it has spread so rapidly that the public has not been able to keep itself informed. In the article referred to, each company has been allowed to tell its own story, and the record certainly is one of great scientific research and ingenuity, as well as of vigorous business enterprise.

Apparently the only excuse which the pilot of the Sylvan Dell will be able to offer for the collision with the Sirius, is that he really did not mean to bring it about. The lack of murderous intentions, however, is a negative virtue, and not likely to encourage pleasure seekers to intrust themseives to his care. The Pilot Commissioners ought to be able to weed out men who do not know enough to stop their vessels before they come so closely alongside another that they drift almost instantly into her. Another point that needs investigation is the possibility that the Sylvan Dell and the Sirius were racing down the bay.

So little can be said in praise of the police that it is a pleasure to call attention to their recent descent on some opium dens in the lower part of the city. It seems as if the vice of opium-eating at least could be prevented from extending widely in this city. It has secured some foothold here, but not so strong a one but that the dons in which the drug is enjoyed could be quickly broken up. The enforcement of the laws against gambling having been partly taken off their hands, here is an outlet for any surplus energy which the police authorities may have.

lawyers, no trial, no jury, and from whose decisions there is no appeal, has some of the features of an ideal hall of justice. This is the State Court of Arbitration. How it works with Judge Fancher which we print on another page. Some criticism is indulged in would be little advantage in referring a dis- fifths of the people of these United States.

final. If they want litigation there are the to more than half of the Republicans, this confession in silence, and there was a fleeting other courts where it can be obtained without end.

There is little doubt but that it will be wise for the Assembly to make the Camp of Military Instruction a permanent feature of the militia organization of the State. But the wisdom of extending the time during which each regiment must be in camp, from five or six days to nine or ten, is questionable. This year some of the men have not been able to get away from business to drill at Peckskill with their regiment, and have been forced to pay their fine. In case the term of instruction should be increased the absentoes will also be more numerous.

The only point which the recent shocking occurrences on the elevated roads seem to emphasize is that for once the railway officers and employes are not at all to blame. The brakeman who was thrown over the platform railing is the victim of a drunken man; and the poor woman who was buried yesterday fell before the engine, overcome with nervousness. Unless men are very much under the influence of liquor, they cannot be kept out of the cars and stations; and any arrangement that would effectually prevent passengers from tumbling on the rails would greatly hinder them from getting on the trains. A gate running the whole length of the platform that could be raised as the gates are in some of the ferry-houses, is the only device that seems at all available; and when the stations were crowded persons would be very easily injured by it. Considering the great number of persons carried on the elevated roads, the number of accidents is exceedingly small.

The success of the Republicans in Brooklyn

last year was no doubt due in part to the indifference or antipathy with which young voters looked upon the claims of the Democratic party, even when their fathers were in its ranks. On the lists of the Republican organizations of that city will be found the names of hundreds of young men who come of Democratic families. This revolt is not confined to Brooklyn. It is spreading in this city as a younger class of voters approaches the polls. The fact is, these young voters have little inclination to affiliate with a party without principles, which is the condition of the Democratic party in New-York to-day. If any of this class are halting between two opinions, a glance at the present Democratic situation in this metropolis ought to help them to decide quickly with which party to east their lot. The Democrats are so deeply engaged in the struggle to get more and to keep all they have that they have entirely forgotten to make even a show of fighting for principles. Hatred of John Kelly, of all the feelings that animate them, comes the nearest to being a moral principle. From the White-Purroy gang of office-holders up to the County Democracy the mainspring of action is the desire for more offices and more patronage. Some of the shallow expedients to which they resort to catch popular favor are set forth in our local columns. These men do not dare take up Mr. Tilden's old war-cry of Reform, for they well appreciate how apparent it is that before reform begins they must all be turned out of office. Not only must young men be disgusted by this state of affairs in a party that seeks their votes, but it is hard to understand how many older men, conscientious citizens, who do not want office, can help being weary of politics without principles. We believe that the Republican vote this fall will show how tired the people are of a mere struggle for spoils.

NEW-YORK DEMOCRACY AND TAXATION. The call for the Democratic State Convention speaks of "the present enormous and unne- of the party, but he has never made good his the country." The less that the New-York Democracy have to say about taxation the better for their prospects this fall, which, at the best, are forlorn enough. They were at pains last winter through their chosen representatives in the Legislature to demonstrate that they took no interest at all in the question of taxation. Democrats controlled both of this effort that they have asked his perbranches of the Legislature, and yet, to their lasting disgrace be it said, they made no attempt, either in Senate or Assembly, to revise or amend the tax laws in any important particular. Their failure in this respect is appreciated by the people. The electors recollect that a Democratic Legislature which could spare four or five weeks for a deadlock growing out of a vulgar attempt to parcel out the spoils so as to satisfy the appetites of both their party's hungry factions found no time to devote to the vital question of taxation. Is it possible that the Democratic State Committee believe that they can atone for the gross neglect of duty which the Democratic Legislature of 1882 was guilty of by talking impressively of taxation in the call for their State Convention? If so they are an uncommonly short-sighted set of politicians. Mr. John C. Jacobs, who was a member of the committee that drafted the call, was also a member of the last Legislature. How he must have laughed in his sleeve over the portion of the call that was devoted to taxation! He cannot but have regarded it as a particularly

flagrant piece of bancombe. Several year ago the Republicans, being then in the majority in both branches of our State Legislature, took hold of the tax question in good earnest. Since then until 1882 at every succeeding session, their control of the Legislature remaining, they have well continued the work that they so well begun. The special committees which they appointed and the Tax | time destroy great property interests and throw Commission which they caused to be created accomplished many wholesome reforms in our He then made what seems to us as the great tax laws. One fruit of these efforts, the taxation of corporations, has within a brief space placed hundreds of thousands of Indianapolis: dollars in the State Treasury. So our Democratic friends had better keep quiet in regard to taxation, unless they desire to make votes for the ticket which the Republicau party is to nominate next month. An appeal to their last winter's record is fatal to the pretensions contained in their call, while an examination of their general record establishes the equally disastrous fact that taxation in this State attained an outrageous and unprecedented height under Democratic adminis-

A PEN-PORTRAIT OF STALWARTISM.

Certainly no rational man ever published ex-Senator Dorsey's letter to President Gar-A court in which there are no costs, no field, which we reprint this morning, with a view of pleasing or helping, the Administration, The letter is a pen-portrait of Stalwartism by a Stalwart. Insolent, domineering, savagely intolerant of all dissent, thoroughly conin practice will be seen in an interesting talk temptuous of virtue or decency in politics, ready to defy the public will to any extent in order to grasp patronage and power, the letbecause there is no appeal from the decision ter expresses exactly the spirit which has of the Judge. But it seems to us that there made the Stalwart faction odious to four-

of the people, and offensive beyond endurance "own." The convention received this moving faction found itself able, by the use of the most | hope in the breasts of those delegates who extreme and unfair means, to command only 306 out of 755 votes in a National Convention, or two in five, and yet it impudently claimed to own and attempted to dietate to the candidate then nominated. "Send for "Conkling and Arthur, the two men who "elected you with the aid of Grant," writes Mr. Dorsey. What had the American people to do with the matter? Absolutely nothing, in Stalwart opinion. The people were created for bosses, and the only proper bosses were Stalwarts. The fact that the people nominated the President against Stalwart votes had nothing to do with the matter; the fact that the people elected him gave them no claim to have their wishes considered. The little faction which cannot pretend to embrace as much as one-fifth of the people has an absolute right to dictate, because it does not mean to elect any man who will not bow to its will.

President Garfield took a very different view of the matter. He held that he owed his election to the people of the United States; that they had intrusted to him a sacred trust, and that it was his duty to administer the Government in accordance with their will. That it was not their will to give the Stalwart faction the control of affairs, his nomination and election gave ample proof. But because he last Friday was smaller by \$4,335,606 than resolved to obey the people rather than the the average for the previous six days, bosses, all the intolerance and spite, all the and, as the banks report averages only, a corslander and baseness and meanness of this intolerant and intolerable faction were let have taken place had no other change ocloose upon him. No man can read Mr. Dor- curred. The Treasury sent \$160,000 silver sey's letter without feeling that the least yielding by President Garfield to such demands would have been a surrender of his manhood. He kept his manhood, and did his duty, and therefore he was reviled by Stalwart tongues, but honored by upright and be a surprising movement for the season, self-respecting men all over the world.

FREE RUM AND REAL ESTATE. The Hon. William H. English has never been what you might call a genial statesman. There has always been a pronounced flavor of vinegar about him. When he was in Congress twentyfive or thirty years ago, defending slavery and claiming for it Divine sauction, his numerous speeches were distinguished chiefly by their extreme partisanship, their narrowness, and their acidulous flavor. When he retired from Congress and devoted himself to the accumulation of real estate by sheriff's sales and mortgages, he took his sourness with him, and if in all his life he has said a genial word or performed a genuine kind deed he has been so quiet about it that nobedy has discovered it. We all remember what followed his nomination by the Democracy for the Vice-Presidency. In a thoughtless moment he was allowed to have his photograph taken and sent broadcast over the land. Who has ever forgotten the unpleasant sensations he experienced when first his eyes rested upon that saturnine countenance? It was easy to believe any campaign story about a man with a face like that. We have always sympathized with the Democratic National Committee, who turned toward the wall the face of the portrait of Mr. English which hung in their headquarters when the campaign neared its close and they had come to know him well. It was about the only act of the committee which met the hearty approval of the whole party.

Since the close of that campaign Mr. English has been absorbed by the duties of private station. The intimations made freely by Democrats that he had not contributed to the campaign funds with that careless liberality which was expected of him when he was nominated have aroused him two or three times sufficiently to make him threaten to expose the way in which he was besieged by the "dead beats" cessary taxation of the labor and business of threats. For the past year he has been very quiet, and it was supposed that he was yielding to the mellowing influences of old age, till he appeared at the Indiana Democratic Convention last week, and startled it with a three-column speech, which for sourness and unwisdom surpassed all his previous efforts. The Republicans are so convinced of the political power mission to circulate 10,000 copies of it among the voters of Indiana. Mr. English has consented to this, with the characteristic condition that they defray the costs of publication. This is the same thrifty instinct which prompted him to mark all his private dispatches to the Democratic National Committee in 1880 "collect." As the speech now assumes fresh significance we will mention a few of its more

Mr. English made it as the officer designated by the State Committee to call the convention to order. He began by establishing his right to lay down true Democratic doctrine, saying that he had been a Democrat even before he was a voter, and that his father and grandfather had been Democrats before him. He said he had received his full share of political honors, for which he was profoundly grateful, and could truthfully say he was entirely satisfied with what he had received. This is well. The party is also satisfied that he has had enough. He then proceeded to demonstrate to his own satisfaction that the right of every man to eat and drink what he pleased was a part of the inalienable liberty spoken of in the Declaration of Independence; cited Scripture to show that Christ and Paul were against prohibition, even as he used to cite Scripture in Congress to show that slavery was a Divine institution; and declared that a prolubitory amendment would encourage rather than diminish intemperance and at the same an immense number or men out of employment. point of his speech, for be it remembered that he is himself the largest real estate holder in

The defeat of the probibitory amendment would be of great benefit to this State in securing a larger portion of reign emigration. For many years the bulk of it has here will tend to check this, and if we defeat prohibition here we shall have such an influx of emigration as will make a demand for our real estate and give us a long run of unexampled prosperity. It looks very like fore ways than one, if we are wise enough to improve

There is a moral grandeur about that utterance which stamps it as unmistakably English in its character. It is the same kind of statesmanship which he exhibited in Congress After working in this stroke in favor of a private real estate boom, which should make the business of foreclosing mortgages more profitable tastes: "I would be the last man to en-"courage intemperance. I never was drunk "in my life, I don't like strong drink "I don't think it agrees with me, but I am the "best judge of that-it is my affair only. I oc-"casionally take a glass of beer, and confess "there are times when I rather like it. But I "know when I have got enough, and whether | count interesting matches at Cairo.

puted point to an arbitrator unless the dis- | Hated by the Democrats, who are nearly half | "I like it or not is nobody's business but my knew Mr. English but little that he would pause in his eloquence and offer to " set 'em up" for the crowd in the nearest beer saloon, but he didn't. He passed straight on and spoke for half an hour longer in a similar strain.

There are other points in the speech, but we will not dwell upon them. Those we have given are sufficient evidence of the wisdom of the Republicans in deciding to circulate the speech as a campaign document. Mr. English's popularity in Indiana has never been great, and there is little prospect of a spentaneous uprising of the people in favor of opening the State to free rum in order to start a real estate boom for Mr. English's benefit.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Wall Street deceived itself again last Saturday by overlooking the peculiar effect of the banks' system of reporting averages only. The fact that, in consequence of that system, the banks had held about \$3,000,000 more on the 5th than they then reported was so overlooked that some of the leading bankers expected no gain in the reserves last Saturday. They were aware of large shipments of money to the interior, and saw that the Treasury balances were \$86,326,901 on the 11th, against \$87,061,528 on the 4th instant. But the average of specie balances for six days ending responding gain in their specie reserves should certificates to Washington, but its other disbursements went to help the banks. The reported gain of the banks in specie was only \$1,744,600, so that over \$2,400,000 may have been shipped to the interior. This would not especially in view of the partial recovery in the price of wheat and the large receipts reported at the West. But it appears that the banks have also deposited at the Treasury here, within the week ending on Friday, \$750,000 to secure an issue of a like amount of silver certificates to their correspondents in Western cities. This has the same effect upon bank reserves as a shipment of gold, while it adds to the balance in the Treasury here. Including this the banks may have sent to the interior as much as \$3,150,000. The change in legal-tenders was not important. But the fact that the loans increased \$1,591,600 last week, and over \$12,000,000 since July 15, while the reserves held have declined from \$91,000,000 to about \$84,000,000, indicates nn expansion in trade which may before long cause money to command a better rate of interest. On call, the rate on Saturday was from 312 to 4 per cent, and some money is still offered below 6 per cent for two months.

The disbursements last week in redemption of bonds amounted to \$2,489,150, of which \$1,629,850 was under the call which matured August 1. Only \$3,250,000 of the bends covered by that call are now outstanding, and over \$2,000,000 are still unredeemed of the 112th call which matured June 7, more than two months ago. It may be inferred that the redemptions prior to the maturity of the next eall, September 13, will not be large. Receipts from customs at New-York last week were nearly \$1,000,000 less than for the preceding week, and yet the amount of silver certificates paid in was larger, \$1,780,000, against \$1,417,000 of all other kinds of money. As the banks of this city took out from the Treasury here only \$980,000 silver certificates during the same time, it appears that they virtually compelled the redemption in gold of about \$800,000 during the week. This change is likely to become much more rapid when Secretary Folger is ready to issue gold certificates, perhaps this month. The banks may naturally prefer the kind of certificate that is everywhere acceptable, and represents 100 cents on the dollar, to one that represents SS

cents and by many is refused. It is satisfactory that the exports of merchandise from this port have at last risen above those of the corresponding week last year once more. It is not improbable that this apparent improvement will continue, because the exports of grain and provisions began to fall off largely about this time last year, when the upward rush in prices took place. As yet, however, imports at this port exceed those of the corresponding week last year, though no longer largely. The state of foreign trade is distinctly less unfavorable than it has been, though exports must still increase or imports decrease materially for months before the balance due since January 1 can be cancelled by the merchandise movement. Though no gold went out last week, and the increase of exports brings a good supply of bills into the market, the changes in foreign banks are not wholly encouraging. The Bank of Eugland lost \$3,460,000 last week, and the Bank of Germany \$1,385,000, while the gain of the Bank of France was only \$295,000 in gold, and was exceeded by the loss in silver. For some time after the outbreak of war French sales of Egyptian and Turkish securities operated to draw money from London, but the less at London in consequence of distant operations with a large army and navy must for some time be considerable.

The crop prospecis, though less favorable than they were before the late heavy rains, are improving again. Some injury to wheat in stack is reported officially in Illinois, and commercially from other States, but the reports from the spring wheat region are decidedly good. The situation as to corn, though improving, is still unsatisfactory. Accounts as to cotton have recently much improved, and the price declined a sixteenth last week notwithstanding very small receipts and rapidly decreasing stocks. The termination of some important strikes at the East, and the success of some Western iron establishments in resuming work with non-union men, also make the industrial prospect more encourag-

LAWN TENNIS.

An exhibition which attracts 2,000 fashionable spectators to a spot distant some eight miles from London has certainly gained some hold on society. The Wimbleson grounds, where the games for the lawn tennis championship were played, are well mited for the purpose. Situated on a slope of the hill, they have been levelled in a series of terraces from which the games in the lowest courts may be watched by a large number of spectators. Rapid s has been the progress of the game in this country, it bears no proportion whatever to its popularity on the other side. There is scarcely a large town, than ever, the speaker made this eloquent and or indeed a local watering-place, in England which touching reference to his personal habits and | does not boast its tennis club. Messrs, Frederick Warne & Co., of London, publish The Laurn Tennis Annual, which has been compiled chiefly from The Field newspaper. It contains over 200 pages, and gives accounts of lawn tennis in every part of the world. Games are reported not only throughout England, but wherever Englishmen congregate, at Areaction, Pau, Biarritz, Homburg, Cyprus, Madras and Singapore. Possibly the next Annual will re-

But like all popular games, the present tendency of the play is to become too scientific. A form of play has been developed in the last two years in the technique of the game, called volleying on the service line, which bids fair to extinguish the interest in the play to a great extent so far as spectators are concerned. Before this introduction the rallies were long and interesting. On one occasion at Wimbledon the ball was returned eighty-seven times before the ace was won. Such rallies are unknown now. A few strokes, quick as lightning, decide each nee and the spectators have scarcely time to breathe before the play is over. The longest rally reported at the recent match at Staten Island between some of the best American players was only seventeen, and this in a double game. The best exponent of the new play in this country is Mr. Van Rensselaer, of Boston, who immediately after serving the ball takes his stand on the service line and trusts to the quickness of his eye and the length of his reach to volley each return. The misfortune of this style of play is that it tends to make tennis a man's game and to drive the ladies out of the field. When it becomes a question of rapidity and strength it ceases to be a ladies' pastime, and

will lose its popularity accordingly. With a view of preventing such a misfortune the committee of the Marylebone Club, who constitute a court of ultimate appeal, have already under consideration some changes in the rules which will relegate the player back to his base line. The reduction of the height of the net to three feet six at the poles is a step in this direction. If the net were further lowered so as to be the same level all over, it would help the base-line player considerably. His play would not be cramped as it now is by having to return swift balls over the centre of the net for tear of striking out of the court. It is to be hoped that such changes will be introduced as will give the quick and delicate wrist of a lady a fair chance against the more muscular power of the other sex, and thus retain tennis as the queen of po-

The placidity with which Mr. Tilden's Democratic State Committee ignored both Irving Hall and Tammany and evaded the demand of the Anti-Monopolists, tends to confirm John Kelly's opinion that Mr. Tilden does not desire his party's success without him. The interesting question which now comes up is whom Mr. Tilden will select for the present sacrifice preparatory to his own imme

There are military critics in American newspaper offices who, in their hot haste to have the campaign open in Egypt, are assuming that the British military system has broken down completely, and that the elay in forwarding men and material is inexcusable. A mement's reflection ought to convinc them that little is to be said on that score in a country where an insignificant Indian raid seldom finds the army posts prepared for the emergency, and where the great battles of the Civil War were pre-Moreover, the English soldiers are to serve in a quarter where the climate must be carefully considered and special precautions taken to avoid the ravages of disease. The regiments will have to be reclothed and their tents refashioned before they can be prepared to resist the influences of equatoria heat, and unless the utmost pains are taken to render the sanitary arrangements complete, the army may be disabled by disease before the campaign has fairly opened. We are glad to observe from Mr. Childers's remarks in the Commons that the War Office is sending out 800 men of the Hospital Corps with a strong staff of surgeons and nurses, that special arrangements have been made for the water supply, and that every care is to be taken to protect the men against what will be to them novel diseases, such as ophthalmia. In view of these special considerations the labors of the War Department have been very arduous. The dispatch of 30,000 men with supplies and material to reinforce 10,000 men is of itself a great undertaking.

"How can the Democratic party expect success," asks Sheriff Bowe, "if it pursues such a course P referring to the action of the State Committee in locking himself and party out. Who thought it expected success? Who of the Democratic faction which runs the State Committee hopes for success? If it attained success this year what would be come of the Tilden claim that only he can carry New-York? And what would become of the programme for 1884? The Sheriff does not admit that it is a case of rule or ruin by the Tildenites, but he and a great many other old Democrats recognize that such is the prevailing policy of the Democratic leaders in this State.

PERSONAL.

Acting Vice-President Davis is in North Carolina. Governor Barlee, of Hondaras, after several days day in New-Orleans, has departed for St. Lonis.

The Hon, Mark Alexander, the oldest ex-member of Congress—he was born in 1702—is in destitute circumstances at his home in Mecklenburg County,

The Hon, Edwards Pierrepont, ex-Minister to England, is now at the Crawford House in the White Mountains, where he intends to remain dur-

President Arthur remained in the city yesterday, spending the day at his home, No. 123 Lexingtonave., with his family. He did not attend church and received no callers.

The Princess of Wales has accepted the dedication to herself of the new cantata of "Psyche" by Niels Gade, the Danish composer, which will be song at the Birmingham Festival, on August 31. Mine. Marie Roze has been engaged to sing the role of Fsyche. Mme. Adelina Patti was presented with a con

plimentary address on July 31 at Craig-y-nos Cas tle, in Wales, by the inhabitants of the district. The address expressed the pleasure and pride which the inhabitants of the district felt at having as their neighbor one so famous and who also took so deep an interest in all that pertained to the welfare of the neighborhood.

Sir Edwin Landseer has been commemorated in a mural tablet of marble, sculptured by Mr. Wootner, which has been placed in St. Paul's Cathedral, London. On the upper part of the monument is a medaltion portrait in profile, supported as it were by corbets on which appear copies of the heads of the Trafalgar lions. Above the medallion is a moulding enriched with fern leaves, and over this a painter' palette and brushes. The lower part of the monu ment is a bas-relief from "The Shepherd's Chief Mourner." Beneath in a bracket is the family crest, ine nead of an eagle holding a key in the beak. The inscription, in small incised and gided letters, reads: "Sir Edwin Landseer, R. A., son of John Landseer, A. R. A. Born March 7, 1802. Dued October 1, 1873. This monument is erected by his surviving brothers and sisters. 'He hath made everything beautiful in his time.'" Secretary Folger traces his descent from the Frank-

lin family of Massachusetts, of which Benjamin Franklin was a member. Writing to a friend liv ing in Nantucket lately Mr. Folger related the following curious circumstances: " When I was in the Senate in the State of New-York, Andrew D. White, president of the Cornell University, late United States Minister to Vienna, was also a member. After I had sat down from speaking once he came to me and said: 'I have just solved a perplexity that I have been in. I have been trying for a long time to determine who it is that you are like, and it has to determine who it is that you are like, and it has come to me—it is Benjamin Franklin.' 'Very likely,' I said; 'for Franklin's mother was a Folger,' So when I was at Mentor to see General Gartield, I was seated in the drawing-room awaiting his coming. The door of the room was open so that the stairs from above gave a view into it, and of the place where I sat. I heard a person coming down stairs, but storping half-way; after a pauco he resumed his way and came into the room. It was General Garneld. He said: 'I stopped on the stairs when I first got sight of you, for something struck me as first got sight of you, for something struck me not moramiliar in your face and head. You look like the picture of Franklin.' 'I have a right to,' I said; 'his mother was a Folger.'" A lady who was anxious to send two little girls

down to Eiberon the other day brought them to Pier No. 8 and asked one of the officers of the boat if it connected with "the 2:30 train at Sandy Hook for Long Branch." She was answered in the affirma tive; but being uneasy about the safe conduct of her little charges, whom she explained she was not to accompany, she asked, "Are you quite sure ?" A short, stout, ruddy-faced man who was standing near by turned at this, threw away a half-smoked

cigar, and answered for the boat's officer: "Yes madam," he said, "this is the boat." She looke up at the speaker, a stranger, and was about to thank him when he added, "I am going to the end of the route and I will see that the children are safe." The lady looked at him so searchingly and possibly so suspiciously that he flushed up for moment and said, "O. I'll take good care of them if you will trust them to me. I am General Grant." "So you are!" exclaimed the lady as she recognized the face which painting and photography have made to familiar for the last twenty years. She gladly sue tace which painting and photography have made so familiar for the last twenty years. She gladly placed the glrls in such distinguished care, and wa equally grateful and amused to see the General and his little charges in conversation on the deck of the boat as it moved off.

Dien Boucicault in a letter to The Pall Mal Gazette says: "I regret to remove an impression many leading journals have received, that the simple precepts and principles underlying the art of acting are known to the merest tyro in our profes sion. It is not so. The young and rising comediant of the day will remain, what they now are, accomplished amateurs if you flatter them that they know all they need to know. A young lady with a pretty face, influential friends, and a pocketful of noney, learns five or six leading parts-Juliet, Rosa lind, Julia, Lady Teasle, and others; she seeks an old artist, who teaches her to play these characters. drills her, parrots her. Furnished thus, she circulates photographs of herself in costume in the various roles she is going to play; she covers the walls of the cities with notices and woodcuts ig every form of mural literature. And then she starts every form of mural literature. And then she starts on her professional career, fully equipped as 4 start, sustaining herself by such means on a plane far above the actress who lifts her face from her studies to see herself beaten in the race by imposture. This is one of the results arising from the teaching that our art is the effusion of enthusiasm—that anybody and everybody knows its principles if they can be dignified by the mame; that grace and propriety are old-fush oned grooves; and there is something 'fresh' and 'fetching' in the squirm and sprawi which appears to be the modern method—an easy one, it may be confessed—of indicating supersystems of feeling. It is this kind of teaching the and sprawl which appears to be the modern belong —an easy one, it may be confessed—of indicating suppressed feeling. It is this kind of teaching that emasculates the young ones, whose minds are occu-pied with costume and means to secure 'good pres-notices,' Thus they follow the by-paths leading it notoriety, trying short cuts to fortune over Swindle Common, rather than pursue the uphill highway to

Henry Irving, at the recent dinner of the Royal General Theatrical Fund, in London, commenting upon the assertion that the English drama is dead aid: "To reflective people the conspicuous success of the poetic drama, even in these degenerate days, is no more a dream than is the excellence of many of its interpreters. We shall always hear the fament over the dead past, for whose glories no one has more respect than myself, though not forgetting the vicissitudes of the drama in bygone days, or the opposing and various methods of bygone actors and opinions concerning them-methods and opinions which varied without concerning Quann and Garrick, as with Kemble and Kean. Why, the drama has always been in difficulties. I possess a playbill n which that great actor, Macready, is starred in large letters-they were, by the way, very fond of starring them in the palmy days-with a great clephant called Rajah, whose sagacity is described as having been the theme of admiration to all visitors at the Zoological Gardens. Let me only in conclu at the Zoological Gardens. Let me only in conclusion say that we have, I believe, every reason to be proud of the great and increasing body of dramatic artists, authors, and actors. Let us not forget what we owe to our foreign contrados—the French, German and Italian; and last, not least, to our friends and cousins, the Americans, one of whom—the distinguished actor, Lawrence Barrett—I am glad to see hers tongich, who have one and all made our. see here to-hight, who have one and all made our stage international, and given us a valuable experi-ence and example priceless to the snacent, which our predecessors, unfortunately for them, had little prortunity of gaining. Dramatic art does not and still, and I doubt not that what is done to-day will no more be forgotten by generations to come than it is by you, our friends and well-wishers around this table to-night."

GENERAL NOTES

The balloon Reliance made a singular flight from the Alexandra Palace the other day. It rose gradually to a height of 1,500 feet, drifting in a northerly direction, then, when ballast had been thrown out, rose 1,500 feet more. At that point a current carried it toward London, and through a thick mist it descended at the end of an hour upon the very place from which it had

In the trial of a sait for breach of promise in Wales a fortnight ago, the defendant proved himself to be "the Lothariest skipper affoat." He admitted that he had kissed the girl and that she had sat upon his knee in the presence of her friends, but declared, with unbiushing effrontery, that he did not call that courting, and "had treated fifty girls in the same manner." Mr. Justice Williams begged to differ, and the jury taking the same view awarded the plantiff \$1,200.

An eccentric woman, Miss Ann Burdett by iame, recently died in England Teaving a will which instructed her trustees immediately after her death to cause the doors and windows of her house and every wife were to keep guard, to be bricked up and kept in that condition for twenty years. The Vice-Chancelor rejected all arguments and proceedings and directed the trustees "to unseal and release all this at present useless."

A remarkable scene was witnessed at the Faith Cure Camp Meeting at Old Orchard Beach, Mains, on August 3. More than 600 invalids presented themone they were taken before Dr. Charles Callis, the manin oil, Dr. Cuills laid his hand upon the head of each uttering a fervent prayer. Some departed from the neeting declaring themselves cured of their diseases. From 2:30 till 5 o'clock the procession filed along. All ages were represented, some tottering on critiches, some in invalid chairs, the dwarfed, the crippled and the bilad.

There is great dissatisfaction in Philadelphia over the telephone service, and this feeling found pragtical expression in a meeting of influential merchants, hose present found fault with the prices charged, but the general sentiment was that the present rate would be cheerfully paid for a first-rate service. Customers, it was declared, are not unreasonable in their demands. They do not require miracles nor even perfection from the company; all they want is that telephones shall be useful as well as ornamental appendages of their counting-rooms. Nor do many of them intend to scenre peace of mind by disearching the instruments. The sceneral intention is to retain the instruments and compet a strict performance of the contract.

Joseph Lumeau was arrested at Lille lately for consing the death of a dwarf under singular circumstances. It is stated that "the dwarf, who was seventeen years old and barely twenty-five inches in height, had been sold to Lumeau by his father to be exhibited in booth. His purchaser conceived the idea of establishing a miniature menageric with the dwarf as tamer. Ha igers, and giving the dwarf a whip compelled him by cicks and threats to good the cats into a furious attack upon him. The consequence was that the poor little ellow, who always had a grent aversion to cats, was i eraily torn to pieces by the infuriated admass, ook place at the fair of Beaupre-sur-same last inc ince when the showman had disa-peared."

The new issue of Lloyd's Register gives the ollowing account of the mercantile marine of Great " It includes 5,207 steamers of more than 100 ons register, of the aggregate measurement of 5,934,851 £89,022,765; from and steel sailing ships amounting to wooden and composite sailing ships of 2,840,258 tons, valued at 25 per ton, at \$17,041,548, giving the total value of vessels affoat at £126,736,197. these there are now in course of construction steamers of the aggregate measurement of 1,260,000 tous, valued at £35,000,000. It is estimated that the amount of capital invested in vessels engaged in the Australian and Indian trade and on the coasts of China and Japan, in tugs, passenger steamers, and the fixing fleets, may be set down at £60,000,000,and therefore that the aggregate value of the mercantile marine of Great Britain may be represented by the sum of £230,000,000."

POLITICAL NEWS.

The Regular Republicans will formally open the campaign in Pennsylvania early in September. Tos The outcome of the Senatorial contest in Illinois is involved in much doubt, as most of the mem-

bers of the Legislature which will make the choice have yet to be elected. But after easefully reviewing the field The Chicago Pribane believes that as matters now stand Governor Culloin has the best prospect of succeeding. What is expected to be a prolonged fight was begun last Friday in the XXIVth Congressional Dis-

triet of Pennsylvania. The district is composed of three ounties, each county has a candidate, and each candidate has three delegates piedged to vote for him "drst, last and all the time." The problem is how to get a ma ority of the nine delegates.

Judge Hancock has consented to accept the nomination to Congress from the Austin district of